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WINCHELL, IN HIS QUEER. Change of Programme ea h evening AT SMITH & NIXONS HALL, ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

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acters.

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Six different characters. Sr different characters.
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The Old Bachelor and his Poor Belstives. Four

The Old Backelor and his Foor Belaives, that characters, and in the Californian's Return. Eight characters, Landlord and Travelers. Six characters, The Menageris; or, The Old Woman seeing the Elochant. Three characters Mynheer-Johannes Vonslipenbidalcowvenhowvenmanfer's Travels in New York, in Search of his Son in the East Indies, and Dutch Song, "I'vs peen a Fatchelor," One character. Canal-least Sketches. Six characters. B'eambeat Sketches. Eigeng characters. French Servaut, Five characters.

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Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1862.

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THE DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME VI.

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, SY THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY.JANUARY 14

Lieutenant-Governor Stanton's Address to the Sonate. Lientenant-Governor Stanton, on taking his place as presiding officer of the Ohio

Senate, yesterday, delivered the following address to that body:

Gentlemen of the Senate:
You are called into the public service at a period of usexampled difficulty and danger, not only to our own State, but to the whole

Country.

It would be an imputation upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people, to sup-pose, that at a time like the present, they have not selected the best intellects, and the purest patriots in the State, to guide her through the storms and perils by which she is surrounded.

But, gentlemen, however exalted your attainments and statemanship may be, you will have occasion for the exercise of them, to their utmost capacity, in the discharge of the onerous and responsible duties that will

devolve upon you.

Nearly one fourth of our adult male population is under arms to aid in the suppression of the most gigantic and most wicked rebellion with which any nation was ever rebellon with which any nation was ever afflicted. And it is perhaps the first time in the history of our race, when any people have rebelled against their rulers without complaining of one single, solitary act of misrule or oppression.

But here is a rebellion led by men who have controlled the legislation of the country of a controlled the legislation of the country for a constant of a control of the country for a constant of a control of the country for a constant of a control of the country for a constant of a control of the country for a constant of a control of the country for a constant of a control of the country for a constant of a control of the country for a control of the country of o

try for a quarter of a century, organized and carried into execution, while they were themselves administering the Government. There can be no termination of the war in which we are engaged but by the complete and thorough subjugation of the rebellion, and the condign punishment of the traitors who originated it and have carried it on, or by the overthrew of the Government. All idea of peaceable adjustment, until the rebellion is overthrown and the power and the spirits of the rebels are thoroughly humbled and subdued, is cowardly and tressonable.

The war must be prosecuted with all the energy, and power, and resources of twenty

millions of freemen.

The energies and resources of the people must be taxed to the utmost to meet the ex-penses incident to the prosecution of the

Questions of currency, of finance, of taxation, of military organization and military resources must occupy your attention. But it is not the material interests of the country only that are involved in this strag-

A revolution of ideas, habits, moral social influences, business occupations and commercial relations, is now going on with unparalleled rapidity.

One year ago our entire population was engaged in the peaceful pursuits of civil life.

Millitary affairs, military organization and

military states, military organization and military men were utterly neglected, if not treated with indignity and contempt.

Now the public mind is wholly engrossed with military affairs, the movements of armies and navies, the reports of battles, marches and sieges.

The people think of nothing, talk of nothing but talked the contemps and states and states.

ing, read nothing but telegraphic dispatches of the latest military and naval expeditions, the latest victories and defeats, and the paraphernalia of red-handed war. The pursuits of civil life are pursued list-lessly, and without occupying any consid-erable share of the thoughts and attention of

those who are engaged in them.

The withdrawal of so large a portion of the laboring population of the State from the pureuits or civil life must operate very seriously upon the industrial interests of our

The diversion of the public mind from pursuits, the derangement and ob struction of the channels of trade and business, must be still more disastrous. It will be your business to provide, to the

utmost possible extent, by wise and benefi-cent legislation, against the evil conse-quences of this disastrous condition of The deep and abiding interest which I

feel in the present and future welfare of our common country would induce me to go into a more extended discussion of public affairs, but I am admonished by the proprieties of my position and of the occasion to forbear.

I am, fortunately, almost entirely free from the labors and responsibilities which

rest upon you.

Having no share in your deliberations, either in debate or by my vote, except upon the unusual occurrence of an equal division among yourselves, I am in no way responsi-ble for the results of your deliberations. My duties as your presiding officer, in pre-

serving order and decorum in your delibera-tions, are comparatively unimportant in a body so small as this, composed mainly of gentlemen of mature age and of large experience in public affairs, and having a proper appreciation of the proprieties of their position, anxious-for the honor of the State, as well as for their own comfort and convenience-to maintain order and decorum in their deliberations, the duties of the presiding officer can very rarely be difficult

r burdensome. It is my fixed and settled purpose in the discharge of my duties to be strictly and re-ligiously impartial; to know no parties or factions, and to cultivate kind and friendly relations with every member of this body and I entertain no doubt, but, in pursuing this course, I shall secure the indulgence and forbearance of every Senator for my errors and imperfections, however numerous they may be. Entering upon my duties with these views and purposes, I apprehend no difficulty in discharging them to the satisfaction of

CHICAGO AND THE WAR.—The immensity of the business at the United States Quartermaster's Department in this city may be in-ferred from the fact that, during the past three months, Captain Potter has disbursed between \$800,000 and \$900,000. During the past month alone, he has supplied in the vicinity of eight thousand overcoats, thirty four thousand bushels of oats, one thousand tuns of hay, and over two thousand cords of wood. At present he is filling a requisition for fifteen thousand dollars' worth of saws, axes and other hardware, for Leavenworth, and will at once enter upon the complete listing out of three regiments at Camp Doug-lis, in readiness for instant marching. All of this money has been expended in Chicago, thus enriching our own citizens and stimulating the trade and manufacture of the city .-Chicags Tribune.

SPECIE IN NEW YORK. -The gold market is quite feverish, and all sorts of maneuvers are resorted to by the brokers to make their own price for it. Early in the day the general rate of premium was 4½, but some brokers are slyly paying a fractional advance on this. We hear of large lines being freely taken at 4½, but they are sellers of moderate sums, of say \$5,000 and \$16,000, at this figure. The rate among the brokers to day is 414@
43% per cent. buying, and 43% per cent. sell-

A lively speculation is springing up in silver. For round amounts 1@1½ is paid by the brokers, but transactions are re-surficted, on account of the counters being generally monopolized by gold operations. Brokers' offices have not had such a busy appearance since 1857, with this difference, that visitors now come loaded with specie, while then paper was pressed for sale.—Post

'INNER LIPE' AT WASHINGTON. | Washington correspondence of the New York Post Rebel Atrectties

From a lady who has recently returned with her husband from Richmend, I have had some accounts of rebel atrocities that have exceeded any thing I have ever before heard or been willing to believe. I have been reluctant to think that these men, whom before this war broke out I knew to be gentlemen, could have their nature so changed by the bad passions of rebellion as to be worse than brutes. As to the facts of this story there can be no doubt-the lady is incapable of exaggeration. I am no permitted to give her name nor the whole account, as she shrinks from such uneavisble publicity; but I am permitted to say that she when went on to her husband onthe day after Bull Run, bearing a flag of truce in her hand, she was met with every insult by officers whom she had known in society as One actually boasted to her that he had killed his wife's uncle, and that uncle had supported him until the war begun! Another offered her all sorts of tipsy insults. That night and the next morning she was forced to eat at the officers' mess, where the food consisted of fried bacon, coarse corn bread, and tea without milk or sugar, and where she heard mocking accounts of Yankee cowardice and immense boasting of Southern valor. These chivalrous men were not even restrained from vulgar oaths by the presence of a refined and delicate lady in

Finally, and not until morning had well advanced, she was taken by a guard of soldiers to her husband, and to reach him she had to cross the battle-field. Never to her dying day can she forget that scene. There lay the dead, many of them with gaping bayonet-wounds that proved how they had been struck when already disabled by some slight injury, and of all our men, officers and privates were stripped entirely naked! The bodies, swollen by the last night's rains, presented a sight most disgusting and revolting; and yet this lady was obliged to walk through this scene of desolation. The rebel soldiers, ragged and dirty, were clothed in the blood-stained uniforms they

had stolen from the reeking bodies. It is impossible for the pen to attempt to portray the horrors she witnessed. On the way to Richmond she was insulted by perpetual insults, her head often rudely seized and her face turned up that some soldier might look at the "d-Yankee woman." She says it is also true that the prisoners were exhibited for ten cents a sight. Her sufferings in the tobacco factory at Rich-mond were too terrible to relate. The only food they had during these weary months was a sort of porridge made of corn-meal, and a soup of corned beef, with the soup ment, and herb tea. They never had a particle of either milk, sugar or butter, and yet there were wounded men there.

Disclosures in Diplomacy. There has been recently published a bulky volume, which contains a great mass of correspondence between our State Department and our Representatives in foreign States From the nature of a part of its contents, we should infer that some of the matter ought to have been withheld from publication. This remark applies to the following extract from a characteristic letter of Cassius M. Clay, giving an account of his in-

terview with the Emperor of Russia: He [the Emperor] asked me what late advices I had; and when I told him how many of the border slave States were standing by the Union, he expressed great satisfaction. He wanted to know if I thought England would interfere. I told him we did not care what she did; that her interference would tend to unite us the more: that we fought the South with reluctance; we were much intermarried and of a common history; but that the course of England had aroused our sensibilities toward her in no very pleasant manner. The Emperor seemed to like my seeming defiance of "John Bull" very much. He wanted to know if I was a relation of Henry Clay, and that I were the uniform of an American Colonel, which rank I had filled in my own country.

The Confederates Desire an Advance. The Confederates are quite as impatient that our armies should advance upon them at once as our own clamoring members of Congress, Editors, and demagogues, can be. They know, that, if we choose to defer a moment till spring, we could bear the postponement infinitely better than they could. Every impatient cry of "Onward" that they hear from our side of the line is music to their fainting souls. The following paragraph is from the Richmond Dispatch:

The appearance of England in the field of strife would have a decided influence in the contest. The first effect of the imbroglio, even if it should not result in war between that country and the North, must precipitate the latter in whatever action it may have been preparing against the South during the last few months of busy activity. An attack upon our armies in Kentucky and on the Potomac might otherwise have been postponed until the spring; but the complication with England must at once determine the Administration to strike a blow without ANOTHER STEAMER AT CHARLESTON .-

The good people of Charleston woke up yesterday morning to be hugely delighted with the news that the fine ocean steamer Ella Warley, Captain Swasey, from Nassau, N. P., had entered our harbor with the first rays of the rising sun, and was already safely moored to our wharves. At early dawn she appeared off Charleston entrance, in full view of the blockading vessels These immediately gave chase, and com-menced a rapid fire of shot and shell, all of which, however, fell short. After passing several miles under the enemy's fire un-harmed, the noble steamship finally came

within the protecting range of the guns of

beheld what would have been a very plump

The Charleston Courier has the following:

prize slip from their grasp, we leave to the imagination of our readers. The rebels are organizing a regiment o negroes at Winchester, Virginia. seem strange that some of our leading Kentucky Secessionists, while condemning, as we do, the suggestion of arming negroes against the Southern Confederates, fully approve and justify the arming of negroes

The Late Senator Bouglas' Residence.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SENA-TOR BENJAMIN.

JOHN SLIDELL, JEFF. DAVIS, &c. How Lord Lyons Lives.

From the Carrespondence of the N. H. Statesman. I visited the residence of Senator Douglas the day previous to the auction, in order to see what was to be seen, and can assure you that to me it was altogether a sad entertainment. As I wandered through the lofty and gorgeous halls and rooms, and saw the rich and elegant furniture tumbled about promiscuously, a feeling of desolation took possession of me, and I was informed, by persons present at the auction, that the articles sold at high prices. Many of the choicest articles were not put at sale. Mrs. Douglas, I am informed, contemplates taking the place which Judge Douglas owned, king the place which Judge Douglas owned, and in which he resided at the time Minnesota Row was erected. It is a very beautiful situation, near the Row. Judge Douglas purchased it as a fancy place, paid a fabulous sum for it, and expended more money in adorning it than the whole establishment would, even in favorable times, bring in the market. None of his books—of which, especially Congressional books, there are immense quantities—have been yet offered for sale.

But the auction sale pertaining to the effects of great men, which was on the whole invested with as much curiosity as any of the season, was that of the rebel Jew, Senator Benjamin. It is well known that Benjamin married a music teacher in Charleston. min married a music teacher in Charleston where he resided in early life, before taking up his residence in New Orleans, and that after living with her a short time, she eloped with an Italian by the name of Celini, and for some twenty years lived with him in Paris, Benjamin, in the mean while, making periodical visits to his early love in her new abode, until she was induced, some three years since, to re-emigrate, "bag and bag-gage," and resume domestic relations in this city with her "first love."

city with her "first love."

To carry this arrangement into effect, the distinguished Senator took the elegant residence which was erected by Commodore Decatur a short time before his death. It is one of the first private residences in the city, erected under the direction of Latrobe, the architect of the Capitol, at a cost of some \$30,000 or \$40,000. He paid \$3,000 annual rent for the premises, and the establishment was furnished at an expense fally could to rent for the premises, and the establishment was furnished at an expense fully equal to the original cost of the building. The whole furniture of every kind was brought from Paris. It is under such anapices that Senator Benjamin and his truantspouse set up house-keeping on their "reunion" in this city. The course of true love, however, never did run smooth, and the Senator had only got well settled in domestic felicity again when his musical mate, fickle as the wind, took it into her head or heart, as you may please, to transfer her domestic arrangements back to transfer her domestic arrangements back again to her long tried companion in Paris. This last movement occurred some two years ago, and shortly afterward much of the most valuable household furniture was sold at

auction. The remainder of the effects have now been sold to pay the house rent. Among the articles sold was a marble bust of Benjamin himself, a full length portrait of his musical spouse, and also one of like de-scription of his wife's father. There was also sold an excellent full length portrait of his wife's daughter, a beautiful girl, some 18 years of age, who was born soon after the mother took up her residence with Cellui. This last portrait, and one of the French Empress, are in the highest style of the art; paintings, all of them. They sold fro \$10 to \$20 spiece, and were bid in, it is said, by the auctioneer, who has made a fortune in his business within a few years, and who has one of the best galleries of paintings in the city. A French divan, purchased in Paris at a cost of \$500, was struck off to Secretary Welles for \$80. Old family silver plate, of French patterns and of the richest quality, was sold in immense quantities, and for

Senator Benjamin is a noted gambier, and wasted in this way the vast income which at one period he derived from his professional practice. On one occasion, after obtaining \$70,000 in a great case against the celebrates John Randolph Grimes, he sat down for three days to a gambling table, and Slidell in that time won every dollar of that sum from him. Slidell is celebrated for his skill in that business, and has accumulated much of his fortune, it is said, in this way. If the history of these men who are leading this assault upon the liberties of this country, could be spread out to the world, it would make it evident that they have been per-sons who "neither feared God nor regarded

Jeff, Davis is well-known to be no pattern of morality, as those still in the city, who have been with him in gambling debaucueries, with wine and women, not a biscuit's throw from Brown's Hotel, can well testify. It was only an ordinary matter to see Floyd, while Secretary, go into his office of a morning, trembling in every muscle with the premonitions of delirium from the last night's revel; and so open and intolerable were the visits of Secretary Thompson to a hotel haunt on Pennsylvania-avenue, that his wife was repeatedly notified, through the mail, of her husband's disgraceful companionship. These are facts, not to be for a moment called in question by those who are at all acquainted with life in Washington, of the men to whom they appertain. It is not plessant to contemplate them; and yet it seems to me that when these men have taken the position they have before the world, it is an imperative duty of the press to hold them up in their true character. Are such the proper men to found States?

When I commenced this communication

I intended to devote a paragraph to the man-ners and customs of Foreign Ministers resi-dent near this Government. I suppose the British Minister is properly considered as at the head of this peculiar element of Wash-ington life. Lord Lyons is not married, and is about forty five years of age. His residence is on J-street, in the vicinity of the Presi-dent's mansion, in the section of the city where most of the Foreign Embassies reside. His suite occupies the residence lately occupied and still owned by Ex-Senator Hamilton Fish. It is a brick mansion, plain and unat-tractive in its extesior, and not very extravatractive in its extesior, and not very extrava-gant in its dimensions. His manner of con-ducting his establishment, however, is after the style of the lordly Englishman. His reti-nue of servants is complete, and after the most approved ancient customs of the realm. His steward is a sort of petty lord, having his office, servants to his bidding, and his horse and carriage, like any other lord. There are some fifteen servants in all connocted with the establishment. His horses, five in number, are all choice blooded animals. Fort Sumter, and swept majestically up to the city. How far the Yankee naval offi-cers indulged in profane expletives as they with the establishment. His norses, are in number, are all choice blooded animals. There is one pair of matched bay animals for his ceach. The others are saddle horses, which, in the style of the true Englishman, the distinguished Lord and attaches are in the habit of using. His cellars are stored with the choicest wines and brandles, and by the South against the United States.—

Louisville Journal.

Prince Muley-el-Abbos, brother to the Emperor of Morocco, has proposed to the Spanish Government to have an electric cable Isld between the two countries. The Government of Spain has readily consented.

with the choicest wines and brandles, and nothing is wanting to the massion of that due to the time-honored customs of the Erg lish Lord. The really dazzling splendors of the establishment, however, are the most strikingly seen on the occasion of some splendid dinner. The plate of the cutire establishment is exclusively of gold and silver. On occasion of a dinner, the table is always laid with plate of the richest enam-

e'ed gold, most of which has been handed e'ed gold, most of which has been handed down from generation to generation in the family, and is probably the sichest and most complete set of plate to be found in this country. That at the Presidential mansion is not to be named in the connection. His carriages are of English manufacture, and when he rides he is always attended by both footmen and coachmen in livery.

M. B. G.

| Correspondence of the New York World. The Blaves of Lauc's Brigade.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Dec. 25, 1861. With the approach of cold weather the uestion will arise in many minds: "What is the condition of the slaves who have been liberated in the summer campaign?" And the consideration of it will bring out grave objections from those who are opposed to emancipation. Many who abhor the system of slavery for its adherent injustice are yet beset with a shrinking fear of the results of emancipation from its supposed injurious effects upon the physical condition of the negro. The fugitive, their fancy suggests, is a trembling wretch fleeing from present ills to those he knows not of. They see him with a little bundle on his back, running from a comfortable home, a warm climate, probably from a kind master, to east him-self upon the cold charities of a frozen North-his ultimate fate starvation or a

workhouse.

I am happy to be able to put my experi ence—an extensive one with Lane's Brig-ade—in opposition to this popular idea of a "contraband," and I propose to state the present condition of the two thousand liber-ated by the march of the Kansas army. These negroes were owned principally by Secessionists, but where the question was of freedom or slavery for themselves the negroes failed to make any such distinction; and when they sought our camp they were protected, and no questions were asked as to the political status of their former masters. Families came in-sometimes three generations in a single wagon; sometimes man or woman fled away, leaving all family ties to secure personal liberty, daring untold dangers, enduring fatigue, starvation, perils by night and greater dread by day, never feeling safe till they knew they were in the Kansas camp. One day, as we marched from Osceola, we saw three men riding at full speed across the prairie. As we approached we saw that one was a negro and the others white men in pursuit. Fast came the slave, but the whites steadily gained, and one was in the act of catching the bridle of the fugitive when a borderer dashed out from the column and raised his Sharpe's rifle, "About face" went the slave catchers, and a rifle ball sang an ominous warning in their ears as they made off.

But night is their great time. Sixty came to camp in one evening, and, as General Lane observed, 'It wasn't much of a night for niggers either." We put the able men to work immediately driving teams, cooking, grooming the horses, and doing all the extra duties of the brigrde. Each officer engaged one as a body servant, instead of taking a soldier from his duty. In this manner they earned from eight to ten dollars a month. Parsons, Moore, Fisher and Fish, Chap

lains of the brigade, started last month with a train of negroes to establish them on Kausas farms. After three weeks these gentlemen returned to head-quarters, having found comfortable situations for every man, weman and child under their charge. Many were hired as farm hands, house servants. etc., at wages from eight to twelve dollars per month, and the least effective secured places for the winter where they will be sure of food and clothing, with good chances for ucrative employment when spring opens The fugitives are generally shrewd and in dustrious, and the farmers of Kansas gladly avail themselves of this supply of laborers. This is an assertion generally at variance with the general impression, It is never-theless literally true. In slavery one can hardly imagine a more shiftless, indolent being, than a Missouri negro. But the change from slavery to freedom effects an instantaneous and complete revolution in his character. With the consciousness of liberty comes the necessity for exertion, and effort is born of necessity. The slave that worked carciessly felt that he had no interest in the result of his labor; no amount of industry would benefit him, and he naturally did as little as he could consistent with safety. But when he is a free man he rises equal to the emergency. This has been the case wherever my experience has extended. There is not a man who has been liberated by this brigade but is abundantly able and willing to take care of himself. In every ase we have found the slave fit for freedom The history of the contrabands of the Kaneas army proves them to be possessed of attributes that would do honor to the most favored race. That the establishment of these men as a free working population in Kansas will be a blessing to the young State is not doubted even by the most preudiced who have had an opportunity to observe them during this campaign.

A week or so ago, we received infor-mation that a body of rebels several thousand strong, with five pieces of artillery, were advancing to attack us. Colonel Montgomery again resolved to be the first o strike. One hundred and fifty men were sent off at night-the infantry in wagons, escorted by a company of cavalry. Before morning, they had burned Pipinsville, and every Secesh farm-house on the route. Hearing of a camp of rebel recruits, they attacked and scattered them, marched to Butler and burned it, after a sharp skirmish, returning to Fort Scott, having lost five men killed and several wounded. Sixteen rebels were buried by our men and several captured. Over \$20,000 of rebel stores were destroyed, beside bringing in one hundred head of cattle, mules and horses. The robel commander, supposing us to be in large force, retreated suddenly eastward, leaving us undisturbed. The President says Missouri is quiet. It is untrue. The Secesh are more quarrelsome than ever, and nothing but the most stringent measures will keep them in subjection

TAXATION AND THE WAR .- The National Intelligencer thus states what we believe to be an important truth:

We shall not be suspected of advancing a proposition open to controversy when we say that, as men are, an intimate connection exists between the financial policy that may be adopted by the Government and the progress of our military affairs. So long as the people are not brought directly to feel the burdens of the war, we may expect that the burdens of the war, we may expect that contractors, agents, sutlers, and even some unworthy officers of the army, will be very well contented with an indefinite prolongation of that "period of preparation" which is pouring wealth into their pockets at the expense of the people. When those who pay the expenses are also made to know that they pay it, they will desire to render the war as sharp and short as it can be made in consistency with military prudence. Let consistency with military pradence. Let Congress bring it home to their business and bosoms, and they will see that the Executive branches do their share of the duty.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Davis and Stephens in Favor of Settling Matters,

Territorial Government for

Seceded States. Resignation of Sec'y Cameron.

etc. etc. etc.

New York, January 13.—The Post says a letter received in this city from a gentleman well known to us, relates that a respectable person, made prisoner by one of our boats in Edisto River, ears we could form no idea what a stunning blow the capture of Port Royal had been to the people of South Carolina and Georgia. He says, too, that almost lina and Georgia. He says, too, that almost equal to that in its appalling effects is the great fire in Charleston. He adds that a party is on foot in that region in favor of settling the question at issue by Commission-ers, and that both Davis and Stephens are a favor of it, but that the Rhett party had frowned it down.

Washington, January 13. — The House Committee of Ways and Means are consider-Committee of Ways and Means are considering the expediency of recommending an issue of Treasury-notes smaller than fives.

There is a great demand for bills of the denomination of ones and twos. It is understood that Congress will take immediate action upon the Tax and Treasury-note bill.

Mr. Bodman, United States Consul at Teneriffe, committed suicide at that place a few weeks since. All his property was in-

vested in Virginia bonds.

Speciels say Hutchinson, of Ohio, has prepared a bill to be introduced in the House, establishing a Territorial Government over the second States, and prohibiting slavery

The House Committee on Elections will report against the claim of Dr. Segar, of Virginia, to a seat. The wer steamer Pensacola has arrived at

Annapol A The Augusta, Commander Parrott, cap-tured the schooner Island Belle, of Nassau, laden with sugar and molasses, about twelve miles south-east of Bull's Island light. She had a clearance for Baltimore, but when first seen was standing in for Bull's Bay. The Island Bells was built in Charleston in 1881, and called the General Ripley, and he certificate of British registry bears date No vember 4, 1861.

A report is circulated, and is believed, that Secretary Cameron has resigned, and that the Hon. Edward M. Stanton will take his place; and also stated that Mr. Cameron will be appointed Minister to Russia. LOUISVILLE, January 13,-All is quiet down the road.

A delegation of ladies from Gibson County, Ind., presented a stand of colors, at the Louisville Hotel, to the Fifty-eighth Iudiana Regiment, encamped on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. A letter of the 27th of December, from Charleston, S. C., received here from Colonel

Woodruff, regrets that the Government has not effected his exchange. A letter from Catlettsburg, of the 11th, to the Democrat, says that on the 7th, on Jen-nie's Creek, three miles west of Paintsville, there was a skirmish between a part of the Second Virginia Cavalry, under Colonel Bowles, Federal, and a portion of Marshall's forces, under Shawhan. The rebels lost six killed, fourteen wounded and seven prisoners. The Federals lost two killed and one wounded. Before Bowles attacked, Humphrey Marshall addressed his men, advising the surrender of the whole force. The men rejused, saying they preferred fighting to such a cowardly course. After the skir-mish Marshall's whole force fled, and 300 picked infantry and 900 Federal cavalry purned, expecting to overtake them and take

Prestonsburg on the 10th.
[Special to the Chicago Tribune.] CAIRO, January 13 .- Fifty prisoners, taken by General Paine, were brought to Bird's Point to-day, among whom is Colonel Bird, from whom the place derives its name. Positive evidence exists that he has con-tributed thirty-five thousand dollars in aid to the rebellion, and that he voluntarily sent his slaves to work on the fortifications.

Men blather about the coming man, having no conception of him, who will, on his senses create a world to conceive, adopt and follow the truths, creations and knowledge, with their descriptions he ever shadowed and had described, so that his shadowdowed and had described, so that his shadow-ed knowledge, creations, truths, language, hopes, ethics, humanity and religion, with their descriptions, will on his senses become the created truths and knowledge of the world created up to conceive, adopt and fol-low them, rejecting their old, ever following after him and them for their models. They can be men's truths, creations and knowledge, only through his senses, conceiving them such, though he shadowed them on to the senses of other men, conceived truths creations and knowledge in his mind, through the ages, proving he only shadowed what would be the created truths and knowledge of a world, through his senses, and that men created on those lower models of creation could not conceive, adopt or follow these changes, till they were created up to the higher stage in creation, that required them to receive these created changes in lieu of their old, "The coming man" only creation and expression as he ever shadowed and had described, he would to the conceptions, hopes and possibilities of a world, ever looking through him, their model man, who has created them up to conceive, adopt and follow his new creations, truths and knowl-edge in lieu of their old, eradicated out of the earth by the new, as he ever showed they

would be. These new changes can not be adopted and the old things rejected by men without there being exactly such a struggle and confusion as we now see, in the entire earth. A govas we now see, in the entire earth. A government absorbing the earth under the coming man," for men created to this higher and better change, would require the prisons and crazy houses to be thrown open and the oppressed, distressed and wronged, with the widow, orphan, the driven out and him that hath no belper to be brought in and cared for sitting under their own vine and fig tree, on the land divided for gain ceasing to learn war without any man making them afraid in the new heaven and the new earth, they the new heaven and the new earth, they have been created into out of their old hell dumbfounded. By a higher and better creation of men I "open the word and unseal the book,"as I ever showed would, bringing men into the heaven of their hopes by creation of them.

Маммоти Hoo,-The Tompkins Democrat mentions a hog, killed on New-Years's Day, by Jerome Buck, of Lansing County, New fork, which is estimated to weigh twelve or fifteen hundred pounds, and measuring eight feet in length and seven and a half feet round.

JAMES RILEY.

Charleston was shut in with a dam of stone, and the next day she was nearly burned up. Like a dead sinner, she was first damned and then consigned to the flames. Louisville Journal.

ADVERTISEMENT CHERTED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES 1 THRIMS: CARRE

Advertisements, not exceeding five lines (again);

One insertion. S SO 13 insertions. S3 00 13 insertions. S3 00 13 insertions. S 00 13 insertions.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing-Machines

PRICES REDUCED!

I THE WERKLER & WILSON SHOW.

I ING-HAUHIES COMPARI, having gained all their suits at law with infringing manufacturers, propose that the public chall so benefice that the public chall so benefice that the public chall so benefice that the public challenger and have accordingly REDUCED TERM FRUES of their Bewing-machine; Having made, for over seven years, the most separar Family Sewing-machine in the country, and now emplying \$1,600,600 in their business, and making ORE HUNDEED MACHINES per day they are propored with such extraordinary families and experience to quarantee to the nurchasses unitre satisfaction. All our Eachines are made equally well, and are

WARRANTED THREE TRACES. The difference in price being merely a difference in finish, 21,305 Mackines sold in 150, being don the sales of any other company in the Union.

Awarded the First Fremlum in the

C. S. FAIRS OF 1868, 1859 AND 1869, and at the Circinnati Hechanics' Institute for FOUR SUCCESSIVE TRANS we have taken dis First Premium over all competitors as the boot

BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. It uses no shuttle, makes the lock-sittch affice both sides of the goods, leaving no chain or rides on the under-side of the seam; and use but has as much thread as the chain-sittoh machines. Send or call for a Okroular, containing prioratestimonials, etc.

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CENCIMBATE SINGERS SEWING-MACHIN Great Reduction in Prices!

SINGER'S No. 2 Standard Shuttle Machine, Beduced from \$100 to \$75 cash SINGER'S No. 1 Standard Shuttle Machine, Reduced from \$30 to \$79 cash. SINGER'S Letter A Machine is the best in the World for Family Sewing and Light Manufactur-

ing Purposes.

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OYSTER TRADE. C.S. MALTBY.

DEALER IN OO OYSTERS! FRESH CAN OYSTERS, COVE OYSTERS, CO

Spiced Oysters. The subscriber is receiving daily, by the Adams

PLANTED OYSTERS, IN CANS. A constant daily supply always on hand, so that dealers and families can obtain at any time, during the season, those superior Oysters in came and half came, warranted fresh and sweet.

Always on hand, a full assertment of MALTBY spatishes up of hermetically-sealed Cove and Spiced Cysters. FOR SALE CHEAP.

ROBERT ORR, Depot, 11 West Fifth-street. parties. Terms cash.

Fine Fresh Baltimore Oysters ARE RECEIVED DAILY BY ADAMA Express Company, at GRANNIES & CO. Toyster Depet, No. 222 Walnut-st.

For sale by the case, half-case, or can. Prices is suit the times. G-eat inducements offered to dealers and consumers. [au31-cm] I O. GESNER.

MEDICAL. O. E. NEWTON, EZ. D.-NO. 102 WEST O beventh-st., between Vine and Sace. Office hours, 7% to 8% A. H. 1); to 2% P. M., 7 to 8 P. M. [no20 tf]

DENTAL.

Duncall & Co. OFFICE, NO 92 SEVENTH-ST., BE-O.—Teeth extracted without pain, by a new method, used only by ourselves. Artificial Teeth inserted in the latest and most approved styles, at the following prices: Whole Sets of Teeth, Sliver plated, Whole Sets of Teeth, Gold-plated... Single Teeth, on Silver Plate... Single Teeth, on Gold Plate... Teeth filled Teeth extracted...

DR. MEREDITH, DENTIST. OFFICE OR SIXth-st., between lace and Elm—tio. 1329, near Exce-st. Teeth extracted without pain, on a new principle, without the use of drugs or any injurious agent. Positively no humbig. Having had nearly twenty years' experience is the practice of his profession in this city, be can give perfect satisfaction to all who will satronize him. His terms are so reasonable that you will nove meaning one-half by calling on him.

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In producing the back pay of soldiers who have
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while in the army, and for widows whose husbands
have been killed while in the service

FRANK LIN HALLIDAY,
United States Commissioner,
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CINCINNATI, Dec. 9, 1861.

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